

EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS USED IN COL- LECTION AND PUBLICATION OF DATA

14. TYPE OF OPERATION

The type of operation statistics in industry reports are primarily based on replies to a check-box inquiry which listed the usual mining and mineral preparation methods used in a particular industry. The respondent was asked to check each method used in the establishment reported. Wherever possible, separate statistics are provided on establishments using underground mining methods, using a combination of underground and open-pit methods, and using open-pit methods only. For selected industries, separate statistics are provided by type of underground mining, such as for establishments having as the dominant open stoping, shrinkage stoping, square setting, or block caving. Separate figures are provided, where possible, for mines with and without preparation plants, and for establishments with preparation plants classified by the dominant preparation method, such as crushing, washing, flotation, or gravity concentration. Separate statistics are also provided on producing and nonproducing operations (an establishment being defined as nonproducing if

no mineral products were shipped during the year). For the crude petroleum and natural gas industries, details were obtained on the type of wells drilled and operated and reports were classified on the basis of whether they represented oil wells only, both oil and gas wells, or gas wells only, and on the basis of whether or not they included drilling.

The distribution of principal types of operation by major industry groups is indicated in table F.

15. OPERATING COMPANIES

For the purpose of this census, an operating company is defined as a corporation, individual proprietorship, partnership, cooperative, or other organization, regardless of size, directly engaged in production or development activities at one or more mineral establishments. An operating company may own the property operated or be the lessee of such property or operate for the account of others on a contract or fee basis. Regardless of the number of establishments operated by a company or the number of States in which it operates, the company is counted only once in summary statistics. Hence, the sum of the detailed statistics for number of operating companies is usually greater than the statistics shown for group totals.

Table F. EMPLOYMENT AND VALUE ADDED FOR MINERAL INDUSTRIES, EXCEPT SERVICE INDUSTRIES, BY TYPE OF OPERATION AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP: 1963

Major industry group	Producing establishments						Nonproducing establishments	
	Mines only			Mines with preparation plants				Separately operated preparation plants
	Underground mines	Open-pit mines	Combination methods, well operations	Underground mines	Open-pit mines	Combination methods, well operations and		
All mineral Industries	Number of employees (1,000)							
	45.8	19.7	152.	96.9	116.	23.2	26.5	4.8
	8.0	6.8	4	23.4	7	0.9	6.8	2.0
Metal mining	2.5	0.9	3.3	0.7	19.2	3.5	1.2	0.0
Anthracite mining *			0.6		0.7		2.7	0.1
Bituminous coal and	34.6	5.2	3.2	62.0		8.9	13.9	2.1
	0.7		143.				2.0	0.6
Oil and gas extraction.		6.8	2	10.8		9.9		
Nonmetallic			2.1		11.8			
All mineral industries	Value added in mining (\$1,000,000)							
	417	326	9,20	1,30	2,03	344	1,01	(1)
	136	157	5	9	1	18	4	(C)
Metal mining	23	13	31	338	560	40	160	(C)
Anthracite mining			7	4	10	137	14	(C)
Bituminous coal and		84	43	776		150	41	0.6
	250		9,05	191	257		763	(*)
Oil and gas extraction.			0				36	(C)
Nonmetallic	8	73	74		1,20			

(*) Not shown since the cost of supplies, purchased fuel and electric energy, contract work, and purchased machinery installed exceeds the value of shipments and receipts plus capital expenditures.